

RUSSIAN HURLS 2 ARMIES ON EAST PRUSSIA

One Begins Advance at
Mazurian Lakes. Other
South of Mlawa.

INVASION FROM EAST AND SOUTH PLANNED

Czar's Troops Gain Suc-
cesses in Both Initial
Engagements.

AUSTRIANS HOLD FOE ON RIVER NIDA

Troops of Grand Duke Fail in
Dash on Cracow—Fighting
West of Warsaw Sporadic.

Petrograd, Jan. 13.—The Russians
have begun a general advance in East
Prussia and another in northwestern
Poland, directed toward the East Prus-
sian frontier. The extent of the move-
ment, the resumption of which, ac-
cording to to-night's official report,
was marked by successes, shows that
the General Staff intends to attempt
the invasion simultaneously from the
east and south.

The Russians also are still fighting
along the River Nida, in Northern Pol-
and, in an attempt to break through to
resume their attack on Cracow.

The renewed activity of the Rus-
sians in East Prussia indicates that the
heavily armed forces of the Mazurian
lakes, for which they have been waiting,
have at last occurred, for otherwise it
would be impossible for troops to advance
through the narrow defiles defended
by the Germans.

It is evident that reinforcements of
considerable size have been streaming
to the Russian front north of the Vi-
stula from interior points, as the re-
served German attacks south of the
river Vistula, in Poland, are keeping
them fairly busy. These attacks are
being made at different points, and, ac-
cording to the Russian official state-
ments, are easily repulsed.

Attack on Carpathians.

There is no recent account of the
fighting in Southern Poland and Gal-
icia, but a Bucharest dispatch says
that the Russians have begun an at-
tack on the Austrian fortifications in
the mountains that divide Bukovina,
now in their possession, and Transyl-
vania, an attack on which is consid-
ered likely to bring Rumania into the
war on the side with the Allies.

The official statement issued from
the General Staff of the commander in
chief to-night says:

"Cannon and rifle fire prevailed on
the night of January 12 all along our
front. Engagements of more impor-
tance took place in some districts on
the road followed by our vanguard
units advancing in the region to the
east of Rowno, East Prussia.

"Our troops, having repulsed the
enemy's cavalry supported by infan-
try, occupied several villages, one of
them, strongly fortified, could only
be captured by the Germans by a bay-
onet attack.

"In the southwest of Mlawa we ad-
vanced in the direction of Radzanow.
In the front comprising Korlow, Bi-
gala, Zakrzew and Sucha, the Ger-
mans, after having prepared their
troops for an intense artillery fire,
made an offensive movement against
the southern section of this front.
We, however, repulsed them easily.

"In the region of Borjow, Gai-
me, Wola and Sztolowka, the Ger-
mans, after many unsuccessful attacks,
made an offensive movement against
the southern section of this front.
We, however, repulsed them easily.

"In the region to the south of the
Mogilya farm the enemy delivered a
series of attacks, all of which were
easily repulsed."

Armies "Digging In."

This, the last day of the Russian
year, finds the Russian part of von
Hindenburg's great armies in Poland
reduced to the point of activity of
digging themselves into a bleak land-
scape before positions which, even if
taken, would be of no great value.
There are many signs that the German
generals are becoming very angry at
the barren performances into which their
invasion of Poland has developed.
Their wrath expresses itself in a
series of attacks, all of which were
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Yesterday before dawn they sent a
strong column in dense formation to
take a small farmhouse where they
must have known the Russians were
digging and waiting for them. The Ger-
mans made no charge across a stretch
of snow, dazlingly lit by two projectors
from the Russian side, and were shot
down like rabbits with scarcely any
loss to the Russians, concealed behind
barbed wire. When the skirmishers
went forward at daylight, they found
more than 500 dead Germans in one
field. Yet this engagement itself is
called only a skirmish, and many such
are being fought daily in chance posi-
tions along the winding line of con-
tact around the river banks of west
central Poland. In the regions where
fighting is reported the Germans
seem to be digging to keep themselves
warm.

Troops Sent to South.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg faces
the fact that a successful readjust-
ment of his forces in Poland must be
made, but the closeness of the Ger-
man armies to each other and the im-
mense numbers make this impossi-
ble.

The only indication of an impending
change in the German campaign is the
concentrating of troops to the south-
western area. It is believed that the
division of Cracow is now composed
exclusively of German troops.

An eminent member of the Douma for
Kosow, M. Maklakoff, who has re-

SUBMARINES DRIVEN AWAY FROM DOVER

German Aeroplane Seen Over
Mouth of Thames Fright-
ened Away.

Dover, Jan. 13.—About midnight last
night the sound of heavy firing caused
a great deal of animation and excite-
ment on the sea front. As soon as the
sound of heavy guns from the eastern
fort was heard people began hurrying
toward the shore, lights began to ap-
pear in the windows of houses and soon
a large crowd was in the streets and
on the promenade.

The cause of the firing was the sub-
ject of much speculation, as in the
darkness nothing could be seen sea-
ward excepting the flashes of search-
lights. Information subsequently ob-
tained shows that the lookout on the
breakwater was reported to have sighted
a hostile submarine and that firing
immediately followed. The submarine
disappeared in the darkness.

Earlier last night the batteries on
the east pier were in action owing to a
report that another submarine had been
seen in proximity to the harbor en-
trance, but after a couple of rounds
had been fired the vessel disappeared.
That two enemy submarines were sunk
is authoritatively denied.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 14.—It is reported that
a German aeroplane was seen over the
mouth of the Thames, shortly before Tues-
day midnight, but beyond the range of
the guns at Sheerness and Shoeburyness.
The night was dark, but the aeroplane
was clearly discernible by the aid
of the powerful searchlights at Sheerness,
which burn continuously from dusk to
dawn. The aeroplane, which was not
fired at, disappeared seaward.

HUNGARIAN TAKES BERCHTOLD'S POST

Baron Burian von Rajecz
Becomes New Foreign
Minister of Austria.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—Count Leopold von
Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister,
has resigned and his resignation has
been accepted, according to the Vienna
"Freidenkblatt." Count von Berchtold
will be succeeded by Baron Stephen
Burian von Rajecz, Minister of the
Royal Court in the Hungarian Cabinet.
The newspaper says:

"Count von Berchtold, who for a long
time desired to retire, and who had
asked the Emperor to relieve him of
his office, renewed the request. The Em-
peror, recognizing the important per-
sonal reasons moving the Foreign Min-
ister to take this step, has granted his
request."

Baron Burian von Rajecz is a son-in-
law of General Baron Fejervary, ex-
Premier of Hungary, and was formerly
Minister of Finance and chief of the
administration in Bosnia and Herze-
govina.

Hungary Dissatisfied with
Lack of Protection in War.

London, Jan. 13.—The announcement
that Count von Berchtold, the Aus-
trian Foreign Minister, had resigned
has caused a sensation in diplomatic circles
in Europe.

Count von Berchtold, who has di-
rected Austria-Hungary's foreign rela-
tions for a number of years, and was
responsible for the note to Serbia
which precipitated the war, had on a
number of occasions, both before and
after the Balkan wars, asked Emperor
Francis Joseph to relieve him of his
office, and his resignation has been
accepted by the Emperor.

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DIVORCE VOWS, WIVES' WEDDING GIFTS TO ROGERS

Freedom Pact Bared by
Ex-Spouse—Says "Ida"
Is Not to Blame.

Ida Sniffen Walters will be able to
leave Lebanon Hospital on Wednesday.
A statement to that effect was made
yesterday by Coroner Jerome Healy,
and he at once set Wednesday as the
date for an inquest into the deaths of
the two children of the woman. A
rumor that the poison victim had de-
veloped alarming symptoms was denied
late last night at the hospital.

While Coroner Healy was making ar-
rangements for the inquest the grand
jury was seeking the necessary evi-
dence to indict Mrs. Walters for murder
in connection with the death of the
babies, whom she poisoned before
attempting her own life.

The most sensational testimony
given yesterday before the grand jury
was that of Mrs. Annie Dupree Roque-
more Rogers, first wife of Lorly's Elton
Rogers, father of Ida Walters's chil-
dren. The lawyer's former wife was
self-contained, and her answers to the
various questions of District Attorney
Martin were given in a clear, even
crisp, voice, and could be heard in all
parts of the room.

Fair Made "Freedom" Pact.

Mrs. Rogers is a daughter of the late
Senator Roquemore, and met Rogers
while he was a law partner of her
father, in Montgomery, Ala. She start-
led her hearers yesterday by asserting
that she and Rogers had made an
agreement when they married that if
either one tired of the other, or found
some one whom he or she preferred,
the other was to consent to a divorce.

This agreement was of the same nature
as one reported to have been made by
Caroline Giddings Rogers, the lawyer's
second wife.

After telling of the agreement Mrs.
Rogers said: "Rogers had me obtain a
divorce so that he could marry Catho-
line Giddings, sister of Professor
Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia Uni-
versity. He had her, in turn, sign an
agreement to release him provided he
found one who was more to his liking,
as he did in the person of Ida Walters.

"When I met Rogers, in Montgomery,
he was bright and clever, and we mar-
ried and came to New York, where he
took up his law practice. All went well
with us until he met Caroline Giddings,
in 1907, I think. Then there was a
change. He began to neglect me.

"At last he confessed he loved me no
longer, I consented to divorce him so
that he could marry his new love.

Rogers Paid for Divorce.

"He paid for the divorce and married
Miss Giddings. However, since then he
has provided me with money."

"Do you think Rogers married Miss
Giddings for love or for her money?"
asked District Attorney Martin.

"He told me that he loved her and
not me. He must have loved her if
he wanted to go to such extremes.
After they were married he seemed
happy for a short time. He used to
visit me and my son, for whose educa-
tion he paid. He spent many evenings
with us, and I often asked him why he
was not at home with his wife, but he
never made excuses of some sort that I
never understood."

"When you find that he was
friendly with Ida Sniffen Walters?"
asked District Attorney Martin.

"She told me that she was about to be-
come a mother."

Women Form Alliance.

"Did you tell Mrs. Giddings Rogers
about this?"

"Why, no. I had no love for her.
We only met twice. My sympathies
were all with Ida."

"Did Rogers tell Mrs. Caroline Gid-
dings Rogers about Ida?"

"Yes, and it was just about that time
that he and she entered into an agree-
ment the same as he had made with me.
She was to divorce him so that he could
marry Ida, and he was to pay all ex-
penses in the case."

"By what agreement was it kept?"

"Because when the time came for
the divorce Mrs. Giddings Rogers re-
fused to give him up and said that she
wouldn't do so no matter what he did.
My sympathies are all with Ida Sniffen
Walters, and I hope she is freed, so she
can marry Lorly."

"I think Ida took poison because she
realized that the Giddings woman
would not give him up, and because her
life was ruined and she had lost
faith in humanity."

"Do you know that Rogers was the
cause of Ida Sniffen leaving her hus-
band, Mr. Walters?"

"Yes. He was."

Drug Purchase Bared.

Antonio De Belli, a druggist, of Bos-
covey av., testified that he had sold
twenty-five 7 1/2 grain tablets of bi-
chloride of mercury.

He was made by Ida Walters on Febru-
ary 19, 1914, according to his books.

Dr. W. G. Hague will be called again
later.

Other witnesses who appeared yester-
day were Dr. Carlo, who told of
working for Mrs. Walters and of seeing
Rogers kiss her at various times; Mrs.
Rogers O'Brien, a former neighbor;
George O'Brien, a former neighbor;
Dr. David Greenberg and Dr. Harold
Dr. David Greenberg and Dr. Harold

INNERBOROUGH DIRECTORS GIVE CORONER BONDS

Vanderbilt Nervous and
Reid Careful When in
Riordan's Court.

References by Frank Hedley to "a
circus now being conducted," his de-
claration that thousands of persons
walked over live third rails in the sub-
way on the morning of the accident at
83d st., and Chairman McCall's de-
claration that "the atmosphere of a court
will prevail at this inquiry or there
will be no inquiry" enlivened the ses-
sion of the Public Service Commission
yesterday.

Later Mr. Hedley, explaining to the
commission that he was in a hurry to
get away, as "I expect otherwise to be
pinched" almost any minute," apolo-
gized to the commission, saying that
when he spoke of a circus he referred to
the proceedings before Coroner Pat-
rick D. Riordan in the case of the two
persons killed on the "L" on Decem-
ber 9. Several directors of the Inter-
borough appeared before the coroner,
gave bonds and listened to that official.

The commission obliged Mr. Hedley,
and after L. T. Harkness, of counsel to
the board, declared that the objects of
the inquiry had been accomplished the
hearing came to an end.

Commission Staff at Work.

"This investigation," said he, "indi-
cates that unless present practices are
modified and improved, passengers in
the subway are liable to be greatly en-
dangered by a recurrence of this acci-
dent. It also indicates that the possi-
bility of a recurrence can be greatly
minimized or eliminated by various
changes and improvements.

"The staff of the commission is inde-
pendently studying and investigating
the question of reconstruction of the
splicing chambers; the question of
the enlargement, rearrangement or in-
crease of emergency exits; separation
of high tension and low tension cables;
the complete separation of lighting and
signal circuits from power cables, with
auxiliary independent connections to
power sub-stations; the increase in the
lighting system throughout the subway
and other possible preventives."

To this finding neither Mr. Hedley
nor James L. Quackenbush, counsel for
the Interborough, objected, and with
the understanding that the engineers
of the company and the commission
would work together, and a new hear-
ing be ordered if necessary, the inquiry
closed without any of the train crew
witnesses Mr. Quackenbush offered to
produce being called.

Mr. Hedley came into the hearing
with a bundle of reports, and for an
hour listened patiently to Dr. Sampson
Bridley, of Edgewater, tell of his ex-
periences in the subway on the day of
the accident. His testimony brought
out one point of value in the case for
the continued use of wooden cars in
the subway when he testified that the
local car in which he was at the time
of the blow-out was almost on a line
and within thirty-five feet of the flash,
which he saw, and did not catch fire.

Mr. Harkness began with a long
series of questions about the auxiliary
lighting on subway cars, and Mr. Hed-
ley explained that the storage batteries
would run for four hours, that they
could not be charged while the cars
were in use, and that on the day of
the accident the auxiliary power was
shut off the cars as soon as the subway
was cleared, this in order to have re-
serve power in cars for any emergency
that might arise when service was re-
sumed.

Might Add to Dangers.

"Cannot storage batteries be charged
while the train is running?" asked
Counsel.

"Yes," replied the witness, "but it
would add to the hazards of the trav-
eling public."

"But automobile batteries are so
charged," said Mr. Harkness.

"Yes," smiled the witness, "but I know
of no automobile operating at 650
volts."

Apparently Mr. Harkness did not
either, and the subject was dropped to
allow Commissioner Williams to ask
why cars were not backed out of the
danger zone at the time of the fire, it
having been shown that power was on
for a time.

"Impracticable," said the witness,
"because of the other trains behind at
intervals of 108 seconds."

Then the question of what happened
at the various power houses of the
company was taken up. The data were
brought in the mass of records Mr.
Hedley brought into court, and which
he turned over to Mr. Harkness. He
explained that he had had no chance to
check up the figures.

"When can you have a report ready?"
he was asked.

"Well," said the witness, "that de-
pends upon which of the eight or nine
inquiries that are running now takes
precedence. We have a circus running
now."

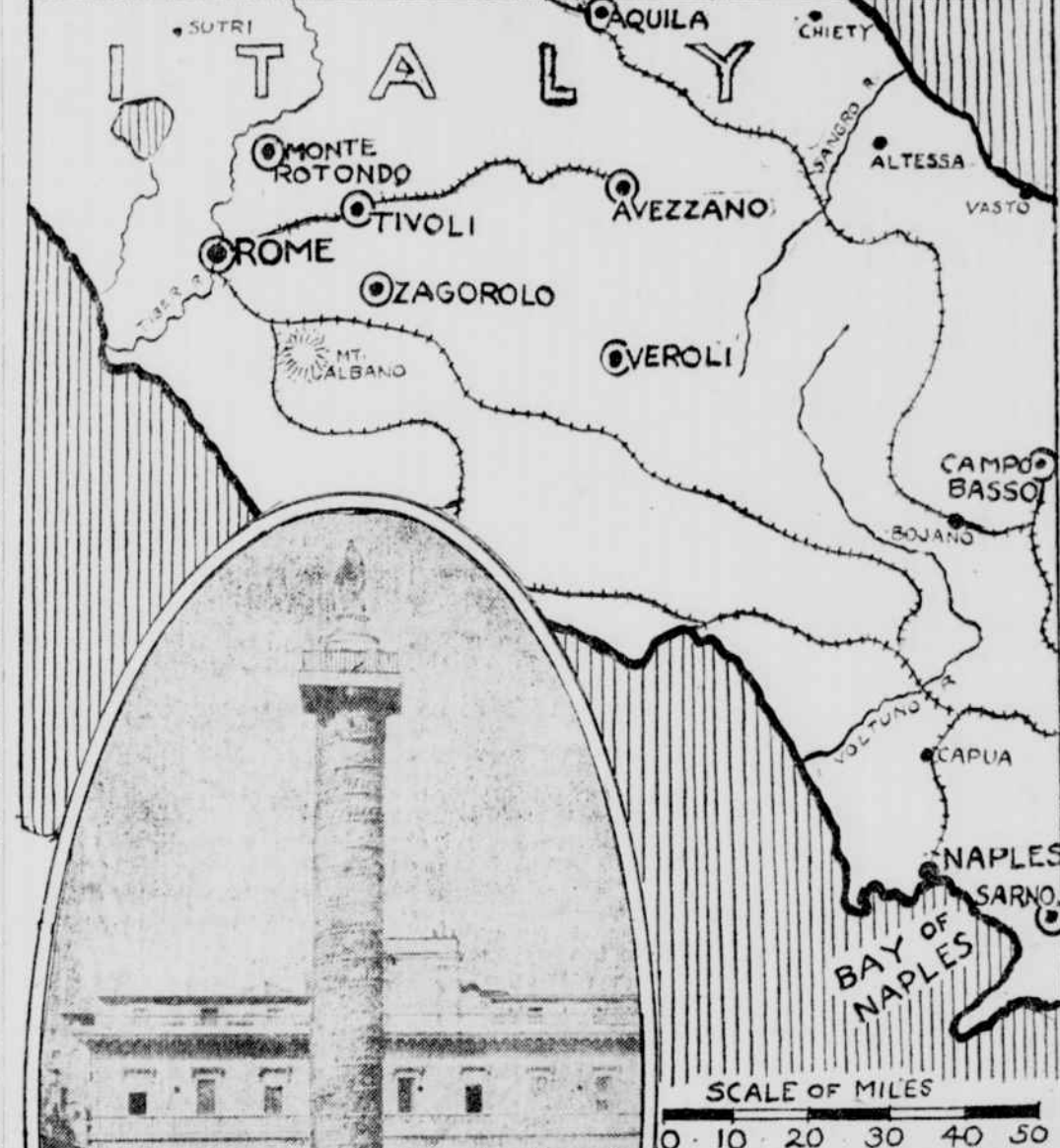
"Strike that from the record," thun-
dered Chairman McCall. "Mr. Hedley,
you should not say such things."

"I beg your honor's pardon," prompt-
ly responded Hedley. "The remark
does not refer to this commission. I
had another proceeding in mind."

"It has been brought out," said Mr.
McCall, "that trains moved after the
passing upon the question."

Earthquake Kills 12,000, Maims 20,000, in Southern Italy, Wiping Out Entire Towns--Rome in Panic

THE PORTION OF SOUTHERN ITALY AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE AND SOME
OF THE TOWNS IN WHICH 12,000 LIVES WERE LOST.



Streets Split Apart and
Swallow Pedestrians
and Vehicles.

CATHEDRALS AMONG
BUILDINGS IN RUIN

Avezzano Levelled to the
Ground and 8,000 of
Its People Dead.

SICILY BELIEVED
TO HAVE ESCAPED

People Cry Catastrophe Is
Punishment for Sins of
Nations at War.

Rome, Jan. 13.—An earthquake which
occurred at 7:55 o'clock this morning
and lasted thirty-four seconds has laid
a triangular section of Southern Italy
several hundred miles in extent in partial
ruins.

Reports from outlying districts to-
night indicate that 12,000 people are
dead and 20,000 injured by the up-
heaval.

This city, Naples and a score of
towns to the south and west of the
capital are to-night in a state of panic,
which has continued without abate-
ment for the last fourteen hours.

Reports come from the town of Avez-
zano, sixty miles to the west, that
8,000 persons were killed there. A
thousand escaped from the ruins, but
most of them are badly injured. The
hospitals, many of them wrecks, have
been abandoned, and squads of physi-
cians have been organized in every lo-
cality to take charge of the dying and
wounded and remove them to tempo-
rary quarters.

The heaving of the earth began simul-
taneously in all parts of the city.
Streets split apart, dropping early
morning pedestrians and vehicles into
their depths. On the hills the ancient
edifices rocked and threw priceless
monuments and statuary from their
bases.

The wildest panic ensued in the busi-
ness and residence sections. People
poured from their homes half dressed,
and crowds from the shops and mar-
kets joined the throngs, all running
into the piazzas and open places, crying
out in their terror.

Great sections of the populace fled
at random through the streets, leaping
over barricades of masonry from fallen
buildings and seeking shelter, or in
places forming processions, singing
and reciting the Litany of the saints.

The more panic-stricken ran shouting
that the visitation was a punishment
for the sins of men who were fighting
against their brothers in the European
war. Many fled into the churches and
had to be routed out by the police, who
were compelled to use force to drive
the frantic worshippers from the edifi-
ces.

The shock was the strongest that
Rome has felt in more than a hun-
dred years.

From below Naples in the south to
Ferra in the north, a distance of
more than 300 miles and across almost
the width of the country the unduly
movement continued for a consid-
erable period.

In Rome it was thought at first that
two shocks had occurred, but the seis-
mographic instruments in the observ-
atory showed that there was only one,
which began at 7:55 o'clock and lasted
thirty-four seconds.

The buildings on both sides of the
Porta del Popolo, the north entrance
to Rome, threatened to fall, and the
eagle decorating the gate crashed to
the ground. The obelisk in St. Peter's
Square was shaken and badly damaged,
while the statue of St. John Lateran
and the statues of the Apostles sur-
mounting the Basilica were so badly
damaged that they are in danger of
collapse. The famous colonnade decor-
ating St. Peter's Square was lowered
four feet, while the adjacent house,
once occupied by the sisters of Pope
Pius X, was badly cracked.

Owing to the wide extent of the dis-
turbance and its terrible consequences
the full effects of the earthquake are
not yet known. The fortified city of
Aquila was cut off from communica-
tion, but it is reported that several vil-
lages in that region were destroyed.
Likewise Potenza, capital of the pro-
vince of the same name, on the eastern
side of the Apennines, which has a
population of nearly 20,000 persons, has
been isolated. In 1857 this town was
almost entirely destroyed by an earth-
quake.

The whole shock was over as sud-
denly as it began, but the appearance
of the destroyed and damaged sections
of the city, coupled with the fear of
the people that the lull in the distur-
bance presaged another and greater

DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE OTHERS

Senator Oliver's Nephew
One of Three Men Lost
by Capsizing of Boats.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

Pittsburgh, Jan. 13.—Three men were
drowned this afternoon in the Monon-
gahela River. Two lost their lives in
trying to rescue two others, who had
been thrown into the river by the cap-
sizing of their boat.

The drowned men were Robert M.
Oliver, son of D. B. Oliver, president
of the Pittsburgh Board of Public Edu-
cation, and nephew of Senator George
T. Oliver; William Niehaus, of Evans-
ville, Ind., and Thomas Mooney, of
Duquesne, Penn. Edward Hetzel, of
this city, was rescued.

Oliver and Hetzel were rowing near
the Smithfield at bridge, when they
were caught in a swift current. Hetzel
stood up in the boat and cried for help.
The craft capsized. Hetzel tried to
swim to shore, but Oliver sank in a
moment.

Hetzel's cries had been heard by sev-
eral men at a nearby bathhouse, and
they threw ropes into the stream. Hetzel
managed to seize one of the ropes
and was pulled to safety.

William Niehaus and Thomas, who
were on the other bank, obtained a
boat and started to the rescue. About
half way across the river an orricle
broke. They managed, however, to
steer the boat to the place where
Oliver and Hetzel had been capsized,
but their boat was caught in the swirl
and overturned, and both men sank be-
fore aid could reach them.

Justice THOUGHT A THIEF

Tompkins Has Storm Adven-
ture and Forgets Trousters.

Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, of the
Supreme Court, in Nyack, was sched-
uled to be principal speaker at the
Tarrytown Horticultural Society din-
ner Tuesday night. On the way from
Poughkeepsie he got off by mistake at